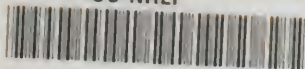


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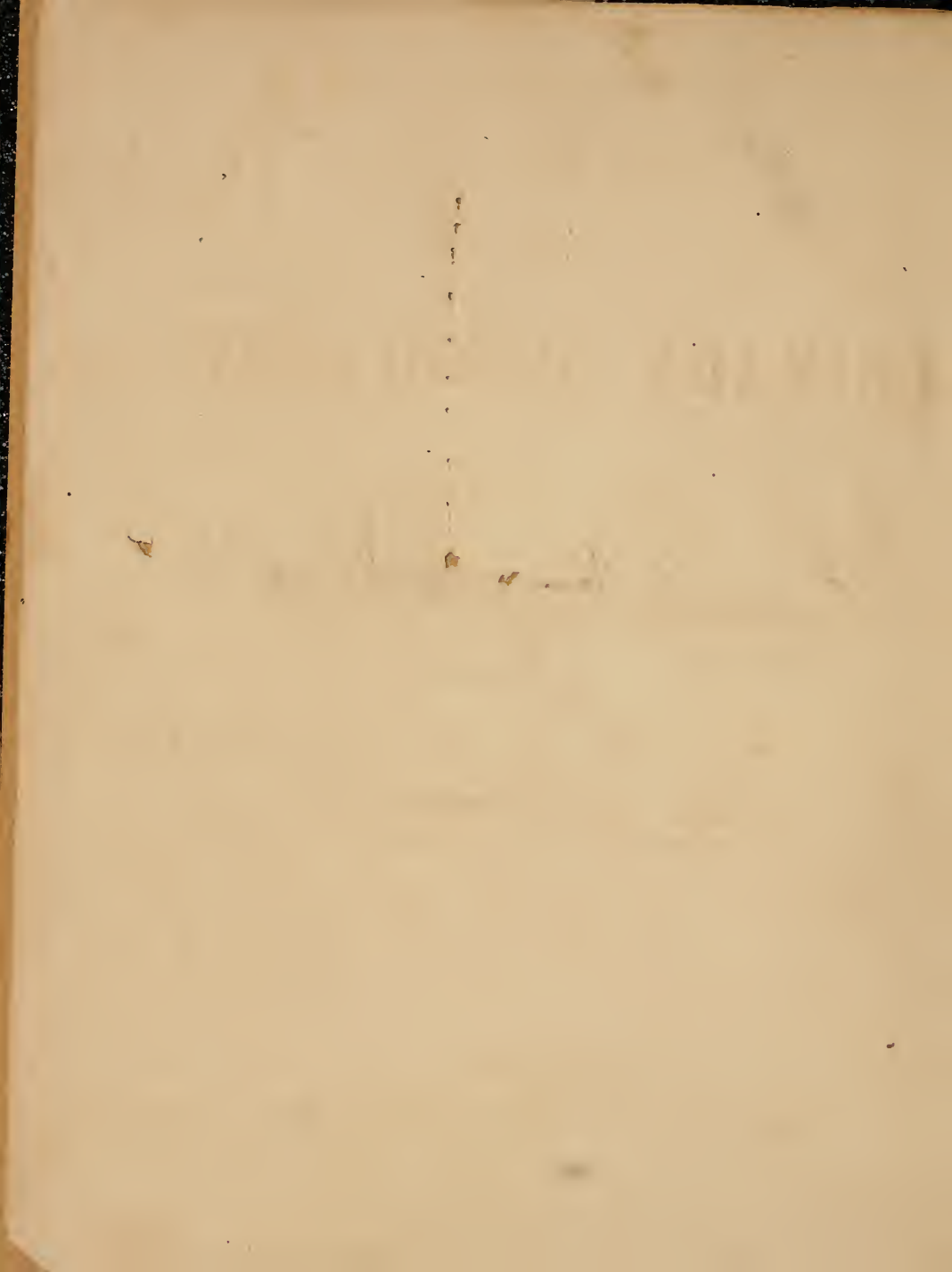


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January 14, 1869

Brooklyn Common School

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CLARKE'S
NEW
PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

FORMING THE FIRST PART OF

BANCROFT'S GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SERIES.

BY

CHARLES RUSSELL CLARKE, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL OF CITY FEMALE SEMINARY, SAN FRANCISCO.



SAN FRANCISCO:

H. H. BANCROFT & COMPANY.

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Northern District of California.



INTRODUCTION.

THE three books of this series, to wit, the *Primary*, the *Intermediate*, and the *School Geography*, aim respectively to address and cultivate the powers of Perception, Representation, and Reflection. In the *Primary Geography*, the pupil is taught to observe: in the *Intermediate*, to remember and imagine: and in the *School Geography*, to explore causes and pursue effects. And this order of development has been adopted in accordance with the teachings of mental philosophy, that in this order the mental powers may be trained with the greatest naturalness, success, and pleasure.

Of course, in constructing the series upon such a plan, the author has been governed by two considerations. The first of these is, that the function of the teacher (and, consequently, of the text-book) is two-fold: viz., to communicate knowledge and to develop the powers. And the other is, that, in discharging this second function, the teacher must accept the results of scientific psychologists in reference to the order and nature of the mental powers which he would develop, even as he accepts the results of scientific geographers in reference to the science by which he would develop them. His simple duty is to adapt Geography to the development of mind—without pretending to enlarge the limits of either science. His art is that of the educator, and from the psychologist, on the one hand, as much as from the professional geographer on the other, must he seek direction and material.

Accordingly, the present volume has two specific objects: which are (1) to communicate the rudiments of geographical knowledge, and (2) to do this in such a manner as to train a habit of close observation. Devices are multiplied to keep the eye of the pupil on the map. He is required to follow names, river-lines, and mountain ranges; to discriminate colors from one another, stars from rings, &c.; to trace directions, and to observe the forms of the land and the water. To aid in this latter process, water-lines are omitted from the maps, as tending to blur the outlines of geographical forms; and the water is tinted, so as to throw such forms into the boldest possible relief. For the training of the pupil's ear, other devices are employed. For example, the right pronunciation of geographical names is made part of the matter of regular instruction. And, questions upon definitions are constructed so as to require and to reward, on the part of pupils, the closest listening to the questioner.

As, in the present volume, the perceptive faculties have been especially addressed, the aim has been, on the other hand, to avoid, rather than to secure, any great taxing of the memory. Hence, the lessons are mostly constructed so as to be recited with

the book open before the pupil. And, on the same principle, the exercise of spelling geographical names from memory has been replaced by that of tracing out the letters of these names upon the maps—a change which, it is hoped, will be further recommended by the fact that such names are often sadly out of proportion, in point of length and difficulty, with the words which primary scholars are required to master in their regular spelling-books. Hence, also, the exercise of “bounding” is deferred, for the most part, to the Intermediate Geography. And, as respects the definitions, these are made as easy as possible to the child’s memory, by the multiplication of leading questions; by the use of specific, instead of generic, words; by the connecting of similar, or contrasted, phrases in definitions; and by constant, although methodical, repetition.

As the development of memory is reserved for the Intermediate Geography of this series, so the development of the rational faculty is reserved for the School Geography. Hence, the book aims to fill a different place in the school course from that of a mere reading-book.

Moreover, as this Primary Geography aims to adapt itself to the special aptitude for development, in early youth, of the perceptive faculties, so it takes into account, also, the love of action and of variety common to that period. The scholar is required constantly to use his fingers and his arms in such exercises as pointing, manipulating his map, &c. And he is carried, also, as rapidly as possible from map to map through the book. The author’s plan, indeed, has been to carry his classes through the course of maps even more rapidly than the present plan proposes. This can be done with the present book by carrying the class, first, through all the first lessons on the maps, and then through the second lessons.

The above, then, are the features of this book as distinguished from the others of the series. In common with those, on the other hand, are the following features: First, a re-grouping of the States on a natural basis—of which a vindication will be found in the School Geography. Secondly, a suppression, in almost all general statements, of the distinction between States and Territories. The pupil is introduced to this distinction at a later period, in connection with Political Geography. Thirdly, the plan of beginning the pupil’s geographical studies as near as possible to his own home is here carried out to its fullest extent.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that probably the best recommendation of the book which can be offered to teachers, is the statement that it has been prepared page by page for the use of a class—tried in the recitations of that class,—and corrected after them.

The author bespeaks for all the volumes that candid examination to which no little labor on his own part, and the most liberal expenditures on the part of the publishers, would seem to entitle them.



PICTORIAL SKETCH OF SAN FRANCISCO AND BAY.

INTRODUCTORY LESSON.

WHAT study is this which you now take up? Geography.

Geography tells about islands. Did you ever see an island?

Geography tells about hills and mountains. Did you ever see a hill, or mountain?

It tells about oceans, lakes, and rivers. Did you ever see an ocean, a lake, or a river?

It tells about cities and towns. Did you ever see a city, or town?

It tells about bays. Did you ever see a bay?

Did you ever see a pocket compass?

Geography tells you what to call the direction in which the needle points.

Did you ever see a map? Geography tells you how to use maps.

Did you ever see a globe? Geography tells you how to use globes.

Where do you live? Geography tells you how many people live in the same place with you.

Were you born in some other place? Geography tells you how to travel from the place where you are, to the place where you were born.

Repeat as many as you can of these things about which you learn in Geography.

PART OF CALIFORNIA



PART OF CALIFORNIA.

LESSON I.

The Map.

What Map on the opposite page? Part of California.

What is a Map? A picture of the earth's surface, or part of it.

How is the water colored?

How is the land colored?

What do the crooked black lines, running through the land, stand for? Rivers.

What do the little rings stand for? Cities.

What does the star stand for? The Capital City.

Where are the names of the Cities? Near the rings.

Where is the name of the Capital? Near the star.

Where are the names of the Rivers? Along the crooked black lines.

What do the black lines between the land and the water stand for? Shores.

What do the feathery marks stand for? Mountains.

Where are the names of the Mountains? Near the feathery marks.

What does a little ring near a crooked black line stand for? A City near a River.

What does a little ring near a shore line stand for? A City near a Bay or Ocean.

What stands for the City of San Francisco? A little group of street lines.

Where is the name of San Francisco printed? In the water.

Why? Because there was not room on the land.

Read the name printed on the largest part of the water. On the next largest. On the next. On the neck of water leading from the Pacific Ocean to the Bay of San Francisco.

What does Mt. stand for? Mount.

What does Pt. stand for? Point.

What stands for River? R. For Bay? B.

What does St. stand for? Saint.

LESSON II.

Names.

I will spell the names on the map, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Which direction is North on the map? Towards the top.

Which direction is South? Towards the bottom.

Which direction is East? Towards the right hand.

Which direction is West? Towards the left hand.

Is Stockton towards the right hand, or the left hand?

Is it towards the East, or the West?

Is Pt. Reyes towards the right hand, or the left hand?

Is it towards the East, or the West?

Is Mt. St. Helens towards the top, or the bottom?

Is it towards the North, or the South?

PART OF CALIFORNIA.

LESSON II. *(Continued.)*

Is Santa Cruz towards the bottom, or the top?

Is it towards the North, or the South?

Between what directions is North-east?
Between North and East.

Between what directions is North-west?
Between North and West.

Between what directions is South-east?
Between South and East.

Between what directions is South-west?
Between South and West.

In what direction is Sacramento from San Francisco? Napa from Stockton? Mt. Diablo from Petaluma? San Francisco from Benicia?

Put your finger on Mt. Diablo, and tell the directions of the other mountains.

Put your finger on Oakland, and tell the directions of the other Cities.

Put your finger on the centre of San Francisco Bay, and tell the directions of the centres of the other Bays.

LESSON III.

Directions.

Did you ever see the sun rise, or set?

Point where you saw the sun rise, or set.

Stand up with your right shoulder towards the sunrise.

Point to the right. What direction is that? East.

Point to the left. What direction is that? West.

Point to the front. What direction is that? North.

Point behind you. What direction is that? South.

Point East. On which side of you is that? The right.

Point West. On which side of you is that? The left.

Point North. Is that before you, or behind? Before.

Point South. Is that behind you, or before? Behind.

Point between the North and the East. What direction is that? North-east.

Point between the North and the West. What direction is that? North-west.

Point between the South and the East. What direction is that? South-east.

Point between the South and the West. What direction is that? South-west.

Name some person, or thing, in the room North of you. South of you. East of you. West of you. North-east of you. North-west of you. South-east of you. South-west of you.

Is the ceiling North of you?

Is the floor South of you?

In what direction is the ceiling? Above.

In what direction is the floor? Below.

Name some object near this building on the North. On the South. On the East. On the West. On the North-east. On the North-west. On the South-east. On the South-west.

If you stood on the top of this building, what could you see far off on the North? On the South? On the East? On the West?

PART OF CALIFORNIA.



MAP SKETCH OF GOLDEN GATE.

LESSON IV.

Definitions.

Is an Ocean land, or water? Water.

Is it salt water, or fresh? Salt.

How does it compare in size with other bodies of water? It is the largest.

What, then, is an Ocean? A large body of salt water.

What is a Strait sometimes called? A Gate.

Is a Strait a narrow neck of land, connecting two larger bodies of land, or a narrow neck of water, connecting two larger bodies of water? It is a narrow neck of water, connecting two larger bodies of water.

What do we call a neck of land, con-

necting two larger bodies of land? An Isthmus.

Is an Island land, or water? Land.

Is it land wholly surrounded by water, or nearly? It is land wholly surrounded by water.

What do we call land nearly surrounded by water? A Peninsula.

Is a Mountain land, or water? Land.

Is it a point of land reaching up into the sky, or out into the water? It is a point of land reaching up into the sky.

What is a point of land reaching out into the water? A Cape.

Read the name of the Ocean on the little map. Of the Gate, or Strait. Of the Island.

PART OF CALIFORNIA.

What bodies of water does the Gate connect?

What body of water surrounds the Island?

LESSON V.

Directions.

Lay your map in your lap, with the top towards the North.

Suppose the floor of this room were the "Part of California" seen on the map.

Where in the room would San Francisco be? Sacramento? Petaluma? Stockton? Oakland? San José? Santa Cruz? Benicia?

Let eight other scholars form a ring around you. Who stands North of you? South? East? West? North-east? North-west? South-east? South-west?

Or, give the names North, South, East, West, North-east, North-west, South-east, South-west, to eight scholars, and let

them take their proper places in a circle around you, without hesitation.

Or, let eight scholars move in a circle around you, and require them to stop, at a given word, and each to name, at once, in what direction he stands from you.

When you study at your desk, who sits North of you? South? East? West? North-east? North-west? South-east? South-west?

When you walk home, what direction, or directions, do you take?

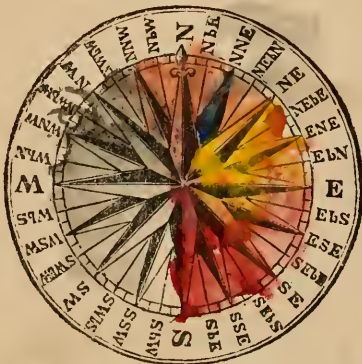
In what direction does this building front?

In what direction does the house in which you live front?

What other building fronts in some other direction?

What letter stands for North? N. South? S. East? E. West? W. North-east? N.E. South-east? S.E. North-west? N.W. South-west? S.W.

I will name these letters, and you may point in the directions for which they stand. N. S. E. W. N.E. N.W. S.E. S.W. N. E. W. S. N.E. S.W. N.W. S.E.



PART OF CALIFORNIA.



MAP SKETCH OF TOMALES BAY.

LESSON VI.

Definitions.

Is a Peninsula land, or water? Land.

Is it land wholly surrounded by water, or nearly? It is land nearly surrounded by water.

What do we call land wholly surrounded by water? An Island.

Is an Isthmus a neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land, or a neck of water connecting two larger bodies of water? It is a neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land.

What do we call a neck of water connecting two larger bodies of water? A Strait, or Gate.

Is a Bay land reaching into the water, or water reaching into the land? It is a body of water reaching into the land.

Is a Cape a point of land reaching out into the water, or up into the sky? It is a point of land reaching out into the water.

What do we call a point of land reaching up into the sky? A Mountain.

What other name for a Cape? A Point.

Read the names of the Bays on the little map.

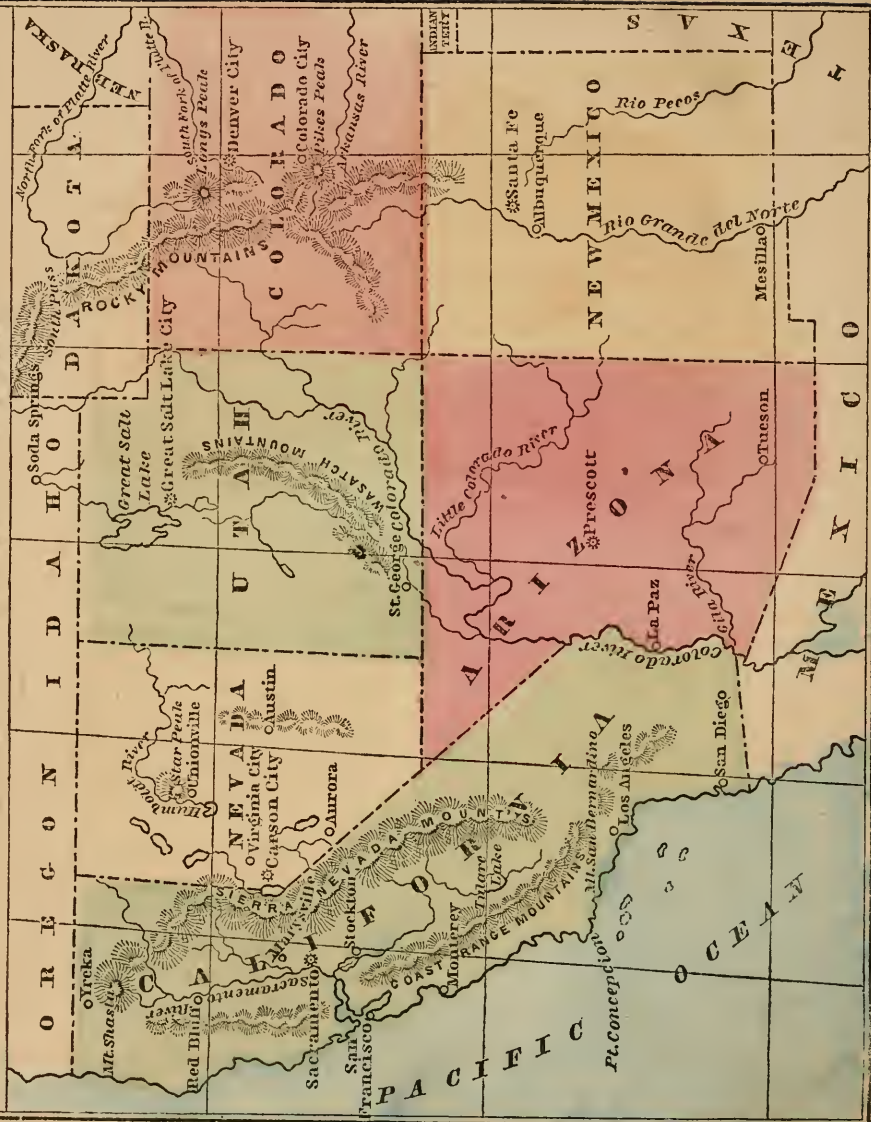
Read the name of the Point.

What letters stand for Point? Pt.

What letter stands for Cape? C.

What letter stands for Bay? B.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATES



SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATES.

LESSON I.

States and Capitals.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the other Capitals.

Put your finger on the centre of each State, in turn, and tell the directions of the centres of other States.

Definitions.

What do the colored spaces stand for? States.

Is a State a division of the land, or of the water?

Has a State one Governor, or many Governors?

What, then, is a State? The division of country ruled by a Governor.

What does a star stand for? A Capital City.

What are made at a Capital City? Laws for the State.

What is one law which is always made? Not to kill.

What is the building called where the laws are made? The Capitol.

Is it men, women, or children that make the laws? Men.

LESSON II.

Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Cities.

I will name the Cities, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Which direction is North on the map? South? East? West?

Which corner of the map is North-east? North-west? South-east? South-west?

Put your finger on some City, not a Capital, and tell the direction of some City, not a Capital, in some other State.

Lay your map in your lap with the top towards the North.

Suppose this were Los Angeles. Point in what direction Aurora would be.

Suppose this were Great Salt Lake City. Point in what direction Prescott would be.

Suppose this were Carson City. Point in what direction Colorado City would be.

Suppose this were Austin. In what direction would Carson City be?

Definitions.

What does a ring stand for? A City not a Capital.

What are not made in a City not a Capital? Laws for the State.

What building is not found in a city not a Capital? The Capitol.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATES.



CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL.

LESSON III.

Mountains.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on Star Peak, and tell the directions of other mountains.

Put your finger on one end of the Sierra Nevada Range, and tell the direction of the other end. Do the same with the Coast Range. The Wasatch Mountains. The Rocky Mountains.

Definitions.

Is a Mountain land, or water?

Is it land which lies level, or which rises to a point? It rises to a point.

Is it a point of land reaching up into the sky, or out into the water? Up into the sky.

What, then, is a Mountain? It is a point of land reaching up into the sky.

What do we call a point of land reaching out into the water? A Cape.

What other name for a Cape? A Point.

What other name for a Mountain? A Peak.

Many Mountains side by side form what? A Range, or Chain.

What City near Mt. Shasta? near Star Peak? near Pike's Peak? near Long's Peak?

What range do you cross in going from the Capital of California to the Capital of Nevada?

SOUTHERN PACIFIC STATES.



VERTICAL SECTION OF A QUARTZ MINE.

LESSON IV.

Rivers, Lakes, Ocean, Cape.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each of the following Rivers, and tell the direction of its mouth. The Sacramento. The Colorado. The Little Colorado. The Humboldt. The Gila.

Tell the direction from the Lake in California to the Lake in Utah.

Definitions.

Is a River land, or water? Water.

Is it standing water, or flowing? Flowing.

Does it flow through the land, or the Ocean? The land.

What shape is it? Long and narrow.

What is the point called where it begins? Its source. Where it ends? Its mouth.

What is a River said to do at its source? Rise. At its mouth? Empty.

What, then, is a River? A long and narrow body of water, flowing through the land, from a point called its source, to a point called its mouth.

What is a body of water flowing through the Ocean called? A Current.

What is a River sometimes called? A Rio.

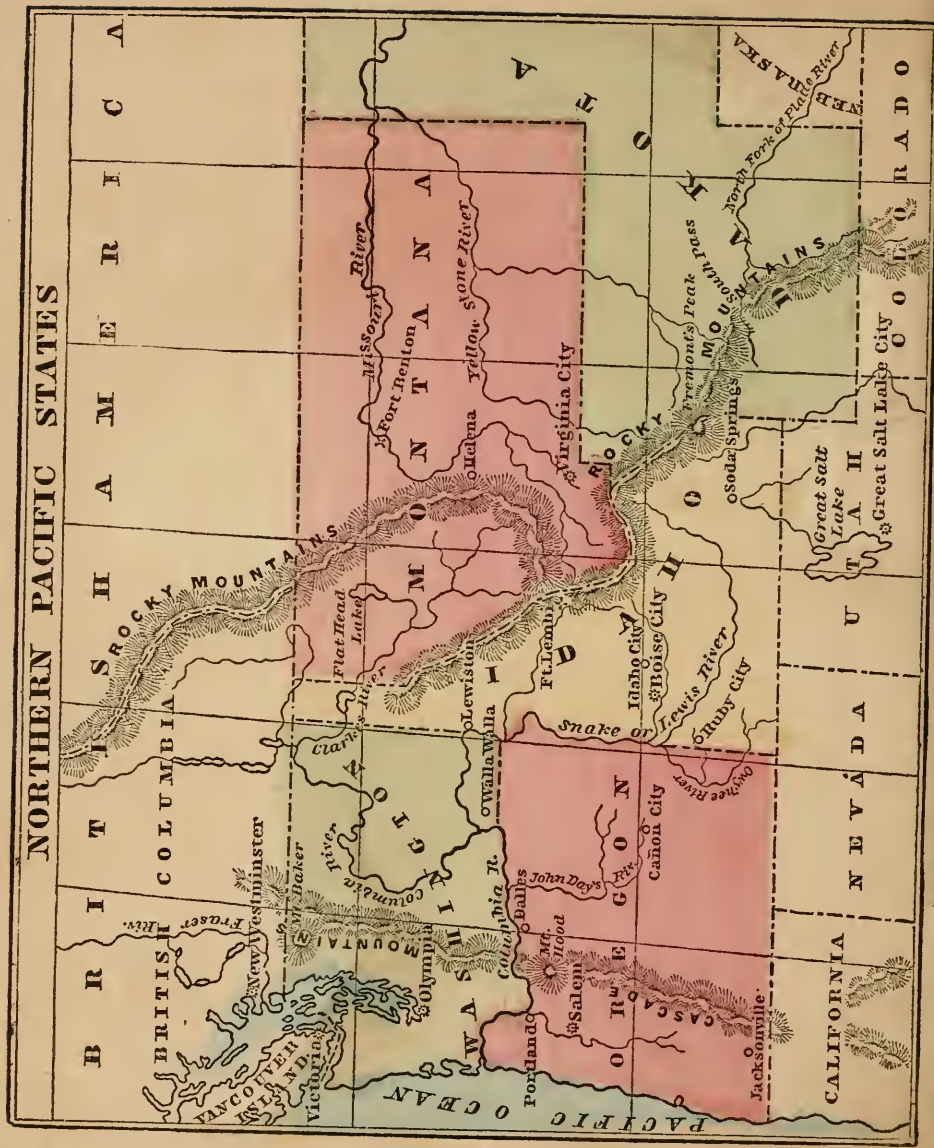
Did you ever see a Pond?

Was it land surrounded by water, or water surrounded by land?

Is a Lake larger, or smaller, than a Pond?

What, then, is a Lake? A large body of water, entirely surrounded by land.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STATES



NORTHERN PACIFIC STATES.

LESSON I.

States, British Colonies, and Capitals.

(N. B.—The British Colonies are British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.)

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the other Capitals.

Put your finger on the centre of each State, in turn, and tell the directions of the centres of other States.

Definitions.

What do the colored spaces stand for? States.

What do the stars stand for? Capital Cities.

Is it Oceans, or States, that have Capital Cities?

Why do not Oceans have Capital Cities? Because fishes live there, and not men.

What person lives in the Capital City? The Governor of the State.

What building stands in the Capital City? The Capitol.

What is done in this building? Laws are made.

LESSON II.

Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on Portland, and tell the direction of some City, not a Capital, in each of the other States.

What different directions would you take in starting from Portland and journeying from City to City through all the Cities, not Capitals, in the Northern Pacific States?

Definitions.

What stands for a City not a Capital? A ring.

What does a crooked black line stand for? A River.

What does a ring near a crooked black line stand for? A City near a River.

Where does the name of a City stand? Near the ring.

What name of a City on the map stands on the left of the ring? To the right? Above it?

Which shows exactly where the City stands—the name, or the ring? The ring.

What name on the map stands partly in the Ocean?

What other name reaches across a River?

What other name reaches into another State?

What are not made in a City not a Capital? Laws for the State.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STATES.



MOUNT HOOD.

LESSON III.

Forts, Mountains, and Pass.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on each of the mountain peaks, in turn, and tell the directions of the others.

Put your finger on one end of each mountain range, and tell the direction of the other end.

Definitions.

Who live in the Forts given on the map?
Soldiers.

What is their business? To defend travellers against Indians.

Why are the Forts made strong? So that the Indians cannot take them.

What, then, is a Fort? A strong building, where soldiers live, whose business it is to protect travellers against Indians.

What do we call a point of land reaching up into the sky? A Mountain.

What is a Mountain sometimes called?
A Peak.

What is a Cape? A point of land reaching out into the water.

What is a Range of Mountains? Many Mountains standing side by side.

What other name for a Range? A Chain.

What do we call a burning mountain?
A Volcano.

What volcanoes on the map? Mt. Baker, and Mount Hood.

What is a narrow road between Mountains called? A Pass.

South Pass, on the map, is a road through what Mountains?

NORTHERN PACIFIC STATES.



PUGET SOUND.

LESSON IV.

Rivers, Lake, Island.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each River, in turn, and tell the direction of its mouth.

Definitions.

Is a Lake a body of water surrounded by land, or a body of land surrounded by water? It is a body of water surrounded by land.

What is an Island? A body of land surrounded by water.

What objects float in the sky? Clouds. They often settle where? On the tops of mountains.

Do they make the tops of mountains wet, or dry? Wet.

What becomes of this wet? It sinks into the mountain.

What does it form? Springs.

What do the Springs form? The sources of Rivers.

What Rivers on the map rise in the Rocky Mountains?

What is a River? A long and narrow body of water, flowing through the land, from a point called its source, to a point called its mouth.

What letter stands for River? R. For Lake? L. For Island? I.

EASTERN STATES



EASTERN STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the other Capitals.

Put your finger on each City not a Capital, and tell the directions of the other Cities.

Definitions.

What does a star stand for? A Capital City.

What stands for a City not a Capital? A ring.

Where does the name of the Capital stand? Near the star.

Where does the name of the City not a Capital stand? Near the ring.

When you point to the Capital, do you point to the name, or to the star? To the star.

When you point to the City not a Capital, do you point to the name or to the ring? To the ring.

When the star is on one side of a river and the name of the Capital on the other, which shows where the Capital is? The star.

LESSON II.

Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Bays.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Definitions.

Is a mountain a point of land reaching up into the sky, or out into the water?

What do we call a point of land reaching out into the water? A Cape.

What bodies float around in the sky? Clouds.

Are the clouds dry, like dust, or wet, like fog?

The clouds sometimes float against what? The tops of the mountains.

Do they make the tops of the mountains wet, or dry?

What becomes of the wet left on the tops of the mountains by the clouds? It sinks into the ground.

What becomes of it when it sinks into the ground? It forms springs.

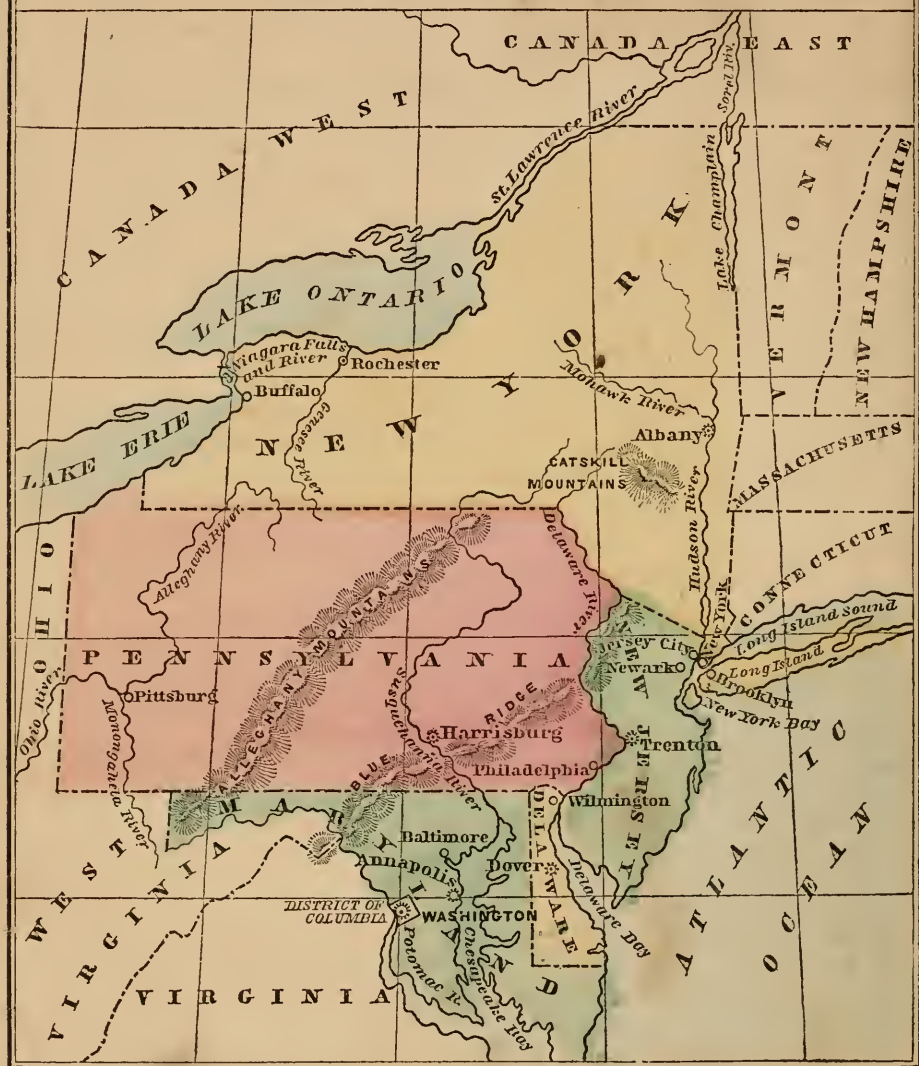
The springs form what? Streams and rivers.

What river on the map rises in the White Mountains? In the Green Mountains?

What is the point called where a river rises? Its source. Where it empties? Its mouth.

Is the right bank of a river on the right hand, or on the left hand? The right bank is on the right hand as you go down the river.

MIDDLE STATES



MIDDLE STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the other cities in the same State.

Dimensions.

What large State? What small State?

Definitions.

Is an island land, or water?

Is an island land wholly surrounded by water, or partly?

What do we call a body of land nearly surrounded by water? A peninsula.

What island on the map?

Is Long Island a part of New York, or of New Jersey? Of New York.

How could you tell that it was a part of New York? Because it is colored like New York, on the map, and not like New Jersey.

What water north of Long Island? South?

What town on Long Island?

What State does the City of Brooklyn belong to?

LESSON II.

Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Bays.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each River, in turn, and tell the direction of its mouth.

Put your finger on the end of each mountain range, and tell the direction of the other end.

Definitions.

Is a Bay land, or water? a Lake?

Is a Bay water partly surrounded by land, or wholly?

What Bays on the map?

What States nearly surround New York Bay? Delaware Bay? Chesapeake Bay?

What do we call a body of water wholly surrounded by land?

What Lakes on the map?

What land surrounds Lake Ontario? Lake Champlain?

Is a Sound land, or water?

Is it water wholly surrounded by land, or partly? Partly.

If it is water partly surrounded, is it more like a Lake, or a Bay? A Bay.

What Sound on the map?

From what does this Sound take its name?

In what direction is Long Island from the Sound?

LAKE STATES



LAKE STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of other Capitals.

Put your finger on each City not a Capital, and tell the direction of the other Cities.

Definitions.

Is the southern part of Michigan partly surrounded by water, or wholly?

By what waters is it partly surrounded?

When a body of land is partly surrounded by water, is it a Peninsula, or an Island?

What is an Island? A body of land wholly surrounded by water.

Names.

What States have the same names as Rivers?

What one has the same name as a Lake?

What Capital has a name like that of the State?

LESSON II.

Rivers and Lakes.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your fingers on the mouth of each River, in turn, and tell the direction of its source.

Put your fingers on the centre of each Lake, in turn, and tell the directions of the centres of other Lakes.

Definitions.

Is a Lake a body of water partly surrounded by land, or wholly?

What land surrounds Lake St. Clair? Lake Michigan? Lake Superior? Lake Huron?

What do we call a body of water partly surrounded by land? A Bay.

Is a Strait a narrow neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land, or a neck of water connecting two larger bodies of water?

What do we call a neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land? An Isthmus.

Is it land or water that lies at each end of a Strait? Of an Isthmus?

Is it land or water that lies on each side of an Isthmus? Of a Strait?

Lake Michigan is connected with what other Lake by a Strait?

SOUTHERN STATES



SOUTHERN STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on the centre of each State in turn, and tell the direction of the centre of some other State.

Names.

Which States have the same names as Rivers?

Journeys.

Through what waters would a fish swim from the mouth of the Cape Fear River to the mouth of the Pearl River?

From the mouth of the James River to the mouth of the Ohio River?

Definitions.

Is a peninsula land, or water?

Is it land wholly surrounded by water, or partly?

What do we call a body of land wholly surrounded by water?

What State is partly surrounded by water?

What bodies of water partly surround Florida?

Which coast of Florida is washed by the Gulf of Mexico?

Which by the Atlantic Ocean?

LESSON II.

Mountains, Rivers, Bays, Capes.

I will spell the names of these and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each river, in turn, and tell the direction of its mouth.

Definitions.

Is a Mountain a portion of land sinking into a hollow, or rising into a point?

What do we call a portion of land sinking into a hollow? A Valley.

What do we call a point of land reaching out into the water?

What cape on the map?

Into what water does it reach?

Many mountains standing side by side form what? A Range, or Chain.

What Range, or Chain, on the map?

Name some River rising in this Chain.

Is a Gulf more like a Lake, or a Bay? A Bay.

Is a Bay water wholly surrounded by land, or partly?

What Bay on the map? What Gulf on the map?

The Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean are connected near what Cape?

Which is the greater, the Gulf, or the Ocean?

Is the Gulf a branch of the Ocean or the Ocean a branch of the Gulf?

SOUTH WESTERN STATES



SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point to the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of other Cities not Capitals.

Put your finger on each City not a Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the Capitals.

Definitions.

What do stars on the map stand for? Capital Cities.

What are made in a Capital City? Laws for the State.

What is one law always made? Not to kill.

The people of what State go to Austin to make laws?

Where do the people of Louisiana make their laws? Of Arkansas?

Is a Gulf land, or water?

What Gulf south of Texas?

Is it fishes, or men, that live in a Gulf?

Is it fishes, or men, that make laws?

Does a Gulf have a Capital City? Why not?

Who live in Indian Territory? Indian tribes.

Do they make their own laws? They do.

Where do they make them? Each tribe in its own town.

LESSON II.

Rivers, Gulf, Island.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each river, and tell the direction of its mouth.

Put your finger on Galveston Island, and tell the direction from it of the different Capital Cities?

Definitions.

Is a river land, or water?

Is a river a body of water short and broad, or long and narrow?

What is the point called where a river begins? Its source.

Where it ends? Its mouth.

At its source does it rise, or empty?

At its mouth does it empty, or rise?

Is a river standing water, or flowing?

Does a river flow from its source to its mouth, or from its mouth to its source?

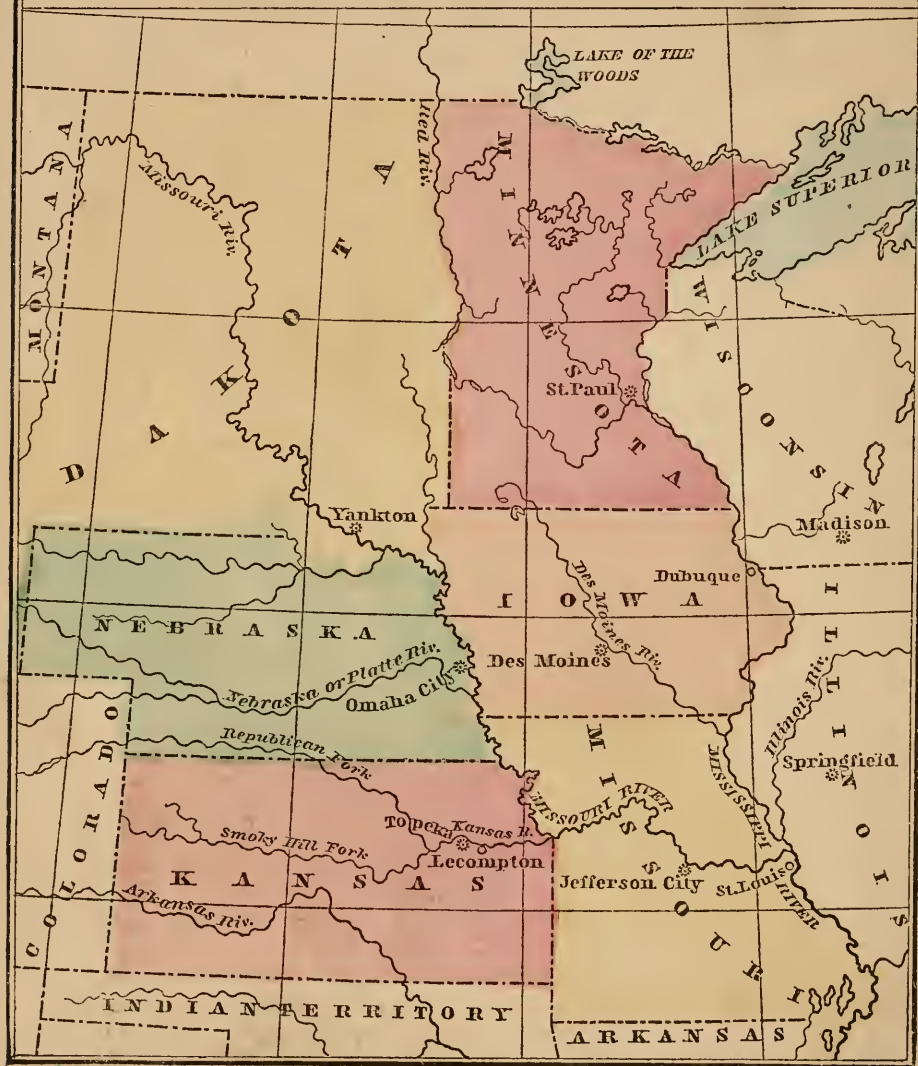
Does water flow down hill, or up hill?

From the source of a river to its mouth is it down hill, or up hill?

From the mouth of a river to its source, is it up hill, or down hill?

How do you know it must be down hill from the source to the mouth?

NORTH WESTERN STATES



NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

LESSON I.

States, Capitals, Cities.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Capital, in turn, and tell the directions of the other Capitals.

Put your finger on St. Louis, and tell the directions of the other Cities not Capitals.

Lay your maps in your laps, with the tops towards the north. Now if the floor of this room were the North-Western States, in what corner would Minnesota be? Dakota? Missouri? Kansas? On which side of the room would Nebraska lie? Iowa?

Boundaries.

Put your finger on each State, in turn, and tell what lies North of the State. East of it. South of it. West of it.

Cities.

What does a little ring stand for? A City not a Capital.

How many are put down on the map?

Are there any that are not put down? There are.

Why are the others not put down? Because not so important.

LESSON II.

Rivers and Lakes.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Journeys.

Through what waters would a fish swim to get from Minnesota to Nebraska?

To get from Kansas to Minnesota?

Definitions.

What stands for a Capital City? A star.

What does a crooked black line stand for? A River.

What does a star near a crooked black line mean? A Capital near a River.

What Capitals on the map are near Rivers?

What does a ring stand for? A City not a Capital.

What does a ring near a crooked black line mean? A City not a Capital, near a River.

What Rivers on the map have Cities not Capitals near them?

What are not made in a City not a Capital? Laws for the State.

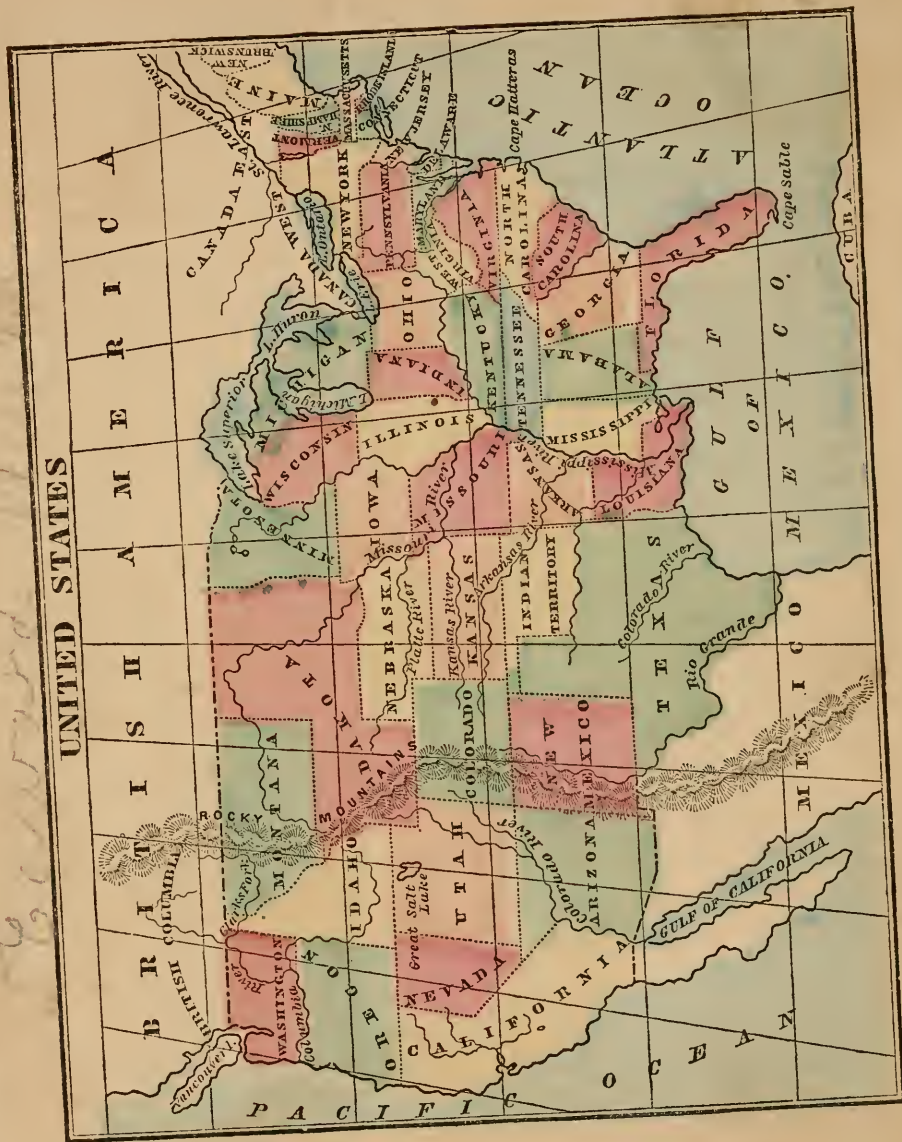
In what City are the laws made?

Is the Capital always the largest City in the State? No.

Where is the Capital generally situated? Near the centre of the State.

Why? So that all the people can easily get to it.

UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES.

LESSON I.

Groups of States.

Read the names of Eastern States. How many do they number? Six. Middle States? Five. Lake States? Five.

Put the Eastern, Middle, and Lake States together, and what group do they form? The Northern States.

How many do the Northern States number? Sixteen. Southern States? Ten. North-Western States? Six. South-Western States? Four.

Put the North-Western and South-Western States together, and what group do they form? The Western States.

How many do the Western States number? Ten.

Put the Northern, Southern, and Western States together, and what group do they form? The Atlantic States.

How many do the Atlantic States number? Thirty-six.

Read the names of Northern Pacific States. How many do they number? Four.

Read the names of Southern Pacific States. How many do they number? Six.

Put the Northern Pacific and the Southern Pacific States together, and what group do they form? The Pacific States.

How many do the Pacific States number? Ten.

Put the Atlantic and the Pacific States together, and what do they form? The United States.

How many do the United States number? Forty-six.

LESSON II.

Territories.

The four States between Minnesota and the Pacific Ocean are still Territories. Read their names.

The two between Texas and California are still Territories. Read their names.

One between Colorado and Nevada is still a Territory. Read its name.

The one north and the one south of Kansas are still Territories. Their names.

How many are still Territories? Nine.

How many States are not Territories? Thirty-seven.

Names.

What three names of States begin with A? What five with O? Two with D? What one with F? One with G? Five with I? Two with K? One with L? Eight with M? Six with N? Two with O? One with P? One with R? Two with T? One with U? Two with V? Three with W?

How many do these number in all?

The Border.

Point me out British America. The Canadas. The Atlantic Ocean. The Gulf of Mexico. Mexico. The Pacific Ocean.

What States border on British America? On the Canadas? On the Atlantic Ocean? On the Gulf of Mexico? On Mexico? On the Pacific Ocean?

Directions.

Put your finger on the source of each of the following rivers, and tell the direction of its mouth: The Mississippi. The Missouri. The Rio Grande. The Ohio. The Platte. The Kansas. The Arkansas.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA



MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

LESSON I.

Countries, Cities, Isthmuses, Strait.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Journeys.

Trace the course of a steamer from the north-west corner of the map to Cape St. Lucas.

From Cape St. Lucas to each of the following places, separately: To Guaymas. To Mazatlan. To Manzanillo. To Acapulco.

From Acapulco to the following places: To San Juan del Sur. To Panama.

Trace the course of a steamer from Greytown to the north-west corner of the map. From Aspinwall to the Atlantic Ocean.

What route from the Pacific States to the Atlantic States is that which passes through San Juan del Sur? The "Nicaragua" route.

What route passes through Aspinwall? The "Panama" route.

Definitions.

Is a Strait a narrow neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land? No—that is an Isthmus.

What is a Strait? A neck of water connecting two larger bodies of water.

What is a Channel? A wide Strait.

What Strait on the map?

What bodies of water does it connect?

What Channel on the map?

What bodies of water does it connect?

LESSON II.

Islands, Isthmuses, Sea, Gulf, and Bays.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Definitions.

What is an Isthmus? A neck of land connecting two larger bodies of land.

What two Isthmuses on the map?

Which looks the wider?

What bodies of water does the Isthmus of Panama separate? The Isthmus of Tehuantepec?

What bodies of land does the Isthmus of Tehuantepec connect? Parts of Mexico. The Isthmus of Panama? Parts of New Granada.

Is a Sea land, or water?

How does it compare in size with other bodies of water? It is next in size to an Ocean.

What, then, is a Sea? The body of water next in size to an Ocean.

What bodies of water nearly surround Yucatan?

If Yucatan is a body of land nearly surrounded by water, what is it called? A Peninsula.

What bodies of water nearly surround Lower California?

If Lower California is nearly surrounded by water what is it called?

With what mainland is Yucatan connected?

Is it connected by an Isthmus? No.

NORTH AMERICA



NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

Countries, Capitals, Islands, Mountains.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the States, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the States.

Directions.

Put your finger on each Island, in turn, and tell the directions of other Islands.

Definitions.

What word, in geography, means the same as Large? Grand.

What word means the same as Part? Division.

What, then, does Grand Division mean? Large Part.

North America is a Grand Division of what? The Earth.

What are the other Grand Divisions? Europe, Asia, Africa, and South America.

What is a Range, or Chain, of Mountains? Many Mountains standing side by side.

What Range of Mountains on the map? Is it an Island, or a Peninsula, that is wholly surrounded by water?

What is a Peninsula?

What Peninsula on the map?

What bodies of water nearly surround it?

Name some Island on the map.

What bodies of water surround it?

LESSON II.

Capes, Isthmus, Lakes, Gulfs, Bays, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Journeys.

Through what waters would a fish swim from Winnipeg Lake to the Caribbean Sea? From Baffin's Bay to Lake Superior? Over what countries would a bird fly from Russian America to the Isthmus of Darien?

Definitions.

Is a Lake land, or water?

Is it water wholly surrounded by land, or partly?

What do we call a body of water partly surrounded by land? A Gulf, or Bay.

What is the point called where a River begins? Its source.

Where it ends? Its mouth.

What does a River do at its source? Rises.

What does it do at its mouth? Empties.

Is a River standing water, or flowing?

Does a River flow from its source to its mouth, or from its mouth to its source?

Does water flow down hill, or up hill?

Is it down hill, or up hill, from the source to the mouth of a River?

How do you know it must be down hill?

When men make a river, by digging, what is it called? A Canal.

SOUTH AMERICA



SOUTH AMERICA.

LESSON I.

Countries and Capitals.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the Countries, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the Countries.

Directions.

Put your finger on Bogota, and tell the directions of the other Capitals.

Put your finger on the centre of Bolivia, and tell the directions of the centres of the other countries.

Dimensions.

What large Country? What small one?

What long River? What short one?

What long Mountain Range? What shorter one?

Definitions.

What does a star stand for, on the map? A Capital City.

What are made at a Capital City? Laws for the Country.

What is one law which is always made? Not to steal.

Where do the people of Ecuador make laws?

What people make their laws at Caracas?

What is an Empire? A kind of Country.

Who rules an Empire? An Emperor.

LESSON II.

Isthmus, Mountains, Island, Cape, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Locations.

To what Country does the Isthmus of Darien belong?

To which does Cape Horn belong?

Between what two countries does the Amazon flow? The Parana? The Rio de la Plata?

Between what two countries do the Andes lie? Through what others do they extend?

Definitions.

What Isthmus on the map? What Strait?

Which is land, and which is water?

Which connects bodies of land, and which connects bodies of water?

Which separates bodies of land, and which separates bodies of water?

What bodies of land does the Isthmus of Darien connect? What waters does it separate?

What bodies of water does the Strait of Magellan connect? What lands does it separate?

What is a Mountain? A point of land reaching up towards the sky.

Many Mountains, in a long row, form what? A Range, or Chain.

What other body of land forms a point? A Cape.

This is a detailed historical map of Europe and its surrounding regions, including North America, Asia, and Africa. The map is color-coded and labeled with major geographical features, cities, and political boundaries. Key locations include the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, and various mountain ranges like the Alps and Pyrenees. Major cities such as London, Paris, Rome, Constantinople, and St. Petersburg are marked. The map also shows the English Channel, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Strait of Messina.

ona River

St. Petersburg

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Madrid A.

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3

— C E A N —



Take Ladoga

Berlin.

Vienna
MTS.

Constantinople

Strait of Messina
R. Sicily

18

EUROPE.

LESSON I.

Countries and Capitals.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the Countries, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the Countries.

Directions.

Put your finger on London, and name some Capital City lying North-east of it. Lying East. Lying South-east. Lying South-west. Lying North-west.

Put your finger on Constantinople, and name some Capital City lying North of it. Lying North-west. Lying West.

Dimensions.

Name some large country. Name some small one. Name two countries of nearly the same size.

Definitions.

Between what countries do you find a Strait?

What bodies of water does this Strait connect?

Spell from the map, and pronounce the name of this Strait.

Do the same with the name of another Strait.

What bodies of water does this other Strait connect?

What Countries does it separate?

LESSON II.

Mountains, Islands, Seas, Gulfs, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on the Black Sea, and tell the direction of the White Sea. On the Baltic, and tell the direction of the Adriatic. On the White Sea, and tell the direction of Iceland. On Corsica, and tell the direction of the Black Sea.

Definitions.

A Mountain is a point of land reaching up into what? The clouds, or sky.

A Cape is a point of land reaching out into what? The water.

What other name is given to a Cape? A Point.

By what is an Island surrounded? Water.

What body of water surrounds Iceland?

By what is a Lake surrounded? Land. Is a Country a body of land, or of water?

What land surrounds Lake Ladoga?

Is a Sea salt water, or fresh?

Is a Sea larger, or smaller, than an Ocean?

Is a Bay land reaching into the water, or water reaching into the land?

Is a Gulf like a Bay, or like a River?

What is a point of land reaching into the water called? A Cape.



ASIA.

LESSON I.

Countries and Capitals.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the Countries, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the Countries.

Directions.

Put your finger on some country, and name some other country north of it. On some country, and name one east of it. On another, and name one south of it. On another, and name one west of it.

Dimensions.

Name some large country on the map. Name some small country. Name a middle-sized country.

Definitions.

Point me out an Isthmus on the map.

Spell and pronounce the name of this Isthmus.

What bodies of land does this Isthmus connect?

What bodies of water does it separate?

What is an Isthmus sometimes called? A Neck.

What, then, is an Isthmus? A narrow neck of land, connecting two larger bodies of land.

How could you make the waters of the Mediterranean and the Red Seas flow together? By digging a Canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

LESSON II.

Mountains, Islands, Oceans, Gulfs, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Journeys.

Through what waters would a fish swim from the Arctic Ocean to the Bay of Bengal?

Through what countries must a man ride to go straight from Anam to Turkey?

Definitions.

Name some Sea on the map.

Is a Sea land, or water?

Are Seas the largest bodies of water, or next to the largest?

What are the largest bodies of water?

What Oceans on the map?

Name some Bay on the map.

Is a Bay water wholly surrounded by land, or partly?

What is water wholly surrounded by land? A Lake.

Name some Island on the map.

What are many Islands near together called? A Group.

What Group of Islands on the map?

What Sea lies between a Group of Islands and the mainland?

Is Ceylon wholly surrounded by water, or partly?

Is Arabia wholly surrounded by water, or partly?

Which is a Peninsula, and which is an Island?

AFRICA



AFRICA.

LESSON I.

Countries and Capitals.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

I will name the Countries, and you may read the Capitals.

I will name the Capitals, and you may read the Countries.

Directions.

Put your finger on Liberia. Name some country North. North-east. East.

Put your finger on Egypt. Name some country South. South-west. West.

Definitions.

Point me out a Desert on the map.

How many names has this Desert? Two.

Spell and pronounce (from the map) the first name.

Spell and pronounce (from the map) the second name.

Is a Desert land, or water?

Is it a place where much rain falls, or little? Little.

If little rain falls, will there be few springs, or many?

If there are few springs, will there be enough water for plants, or too little?

If there is little water, will there be many plants, or few?

If there is little water, and few plants, in the Desert, can many people live there, or only a few?

If there are few people, will there be many cities?

LESSON II.

Straits, Channel, Oceans, Rivers, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Journeys.

Through what countries would a man pass in walking along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea? The Red Sea? The Indian Ocean? The Atlantic Ocean?

Definitions.

What bodies of land are pointed? Capes and Mountains.

The point of a Mountain reaches where? Into the sky, or clouds.

The point of a Cape reaches where? Into the water.

What other name given to a Cape? A Point.

Many mountains side by side form what? A Chain, or Range.

What Cape on the map? What Range of Mountains?

What do we call a long and narrow body of flowing water? A River.

What is the point called where a River begins? Where it ends?

Does it rise at the mouth, or at the source? What does it do at its mouth?

Does a river flow from the source to the mouth, or from the mouth to the source?

Does water flow down hill, or up hill?

Which way is up hill; from the source to the mouth, or from the mouth to the source?



WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

Grand Divisions, Islands, Cape.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Definitions.

What is the Earth? The planet on which we live.

What is a planet? A kind of star.

Where do you see the stars? Is the Earth like one of them?

Suppose there are people on the stars, what do they say when they look at us? "There's a star."

What is the shape of the earth? Round.

Is it round like an orange, like a ring, like a piece of money, or like a lead-pencil?

What do we call the shape of an orange? A globe, or sphere.

What does *hemi* mean? Half.

What is a hemi-sphere? A half-globe.

How would you cut an orange, to get two pieces shaped like hemi-spheres? Cut it in two in the middle.

What is the Western Hemisphere? The western half of the Earth.

What is the Eastern Hemisphere? The eastern half of the Earth.

What Grand Divisions of the Earth in the Western Hemisphere?

How are these two Grand Divisions connected?

Put these two Grand Divisions together, and what are they called? The Western Continent.

LESSON II.

Oceans, Bays, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Definitions.

What does Grand mean? Large.

What does Division mean? Part.

What does Grand Division mean?

North America is a Grand Division of what? The Earth.

What other Grand Division in this Hemisphere?

Are these joined together, or separate?

By what waters are they surrounded?

Connected Grand Divisions, surrounded by water, form what? A Continent.

North and South America form what Continent? The Western.

What four Oceans in the Western Hemisphere?

What two great mountain ranges in the Western Hemisphere?

What two great rivers in this Hemisphere?

What Island group between North and South America?

What Cape at the southern end of South America?

What great Bay in North America?

What four Island groups in the Pacific Ocean?

What Island east of North America?

What Strait between North America and Asia?



EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

LESSON I.

Grand Divisions and Islands.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Directions.

Put your finger on Madagasear, and tell the directions of the Grand Divisions, and of the other Islands.

Definitions.

What is a Grand Division? A large part of the Earth.

What three Grand Divisions in the Eastern Hemisphere? Europe, Asia, and Africa.

What do we call several connected Grand Divisions, surrounded by water? A Continent.

Europe, Asia, and Africa together form what Continent? The Eastern Continent.

What Continent in the Western Hemisphere?

How many Continents in the whole Earth? Two.

What are their names?

What Grand Divisions does each contain?

What immense island in the Eastern Hemisphere? Australia.

What other division of land is Australia sometimes said to be? A Continent.

What other division, still, is it sometimes said to constitute? A Grand Division.

LESSON II.

Oceans, Mountains, Seas, Rivers, Cape.

I will spell the names of these, and you may pronounce them.

I will pronounce the names, and you may spell them from your maps.

Hold your maps facing me, and point out the places as I name them.

Definitions.

What is something that is a kind of star? A planet.

On what planet do we live? The Earth.

What is the Earth shaped like? An orange.

What name do we give to this shape? A globe, or sphere. What is half a globe called? A hemisphere.

What is the western half of the Earth called? The Western Hemisphere.

What is the eastern half of the Earth called? The Eastern Hemisphere.

The names of what three Grand Divisions in the Eastern Hemisphere begin with A?

What other Grand Division there?

What single Grand Division forms a Continent? Australia.

What two Grand Divisions form a Continent? North and South America.

What three Grand Divisions form a Continent? Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Is a Grand Division land, or water?

Is a Continent land, or water?

Does a Hemisphere embrace land only, or water also?

What five Oceans in the Eastern Hemisphere?

Which of these Oceans is not found in the Western Hemisphere?

PRONUNCIATIONS.

Acapulco; ak-kah-pool'ko.
Afghanistan; af-gan-is'tan.
Albuquerque; al-boo-kerk.
Altai; al-ti'.
Amoor; ah-moor'
Ar-kan'sas.
Assumption; as-sümp'shun.

Ba-ha'ma.
Baton Rouge; bat'on roozh.
Beloochistan; bel-oo-chis'tan.
Bengal; ben-gawl'.
Benicia; be-nish'ya.
Bogota; bo-go-tah'.
Boise; boyce.
Bor'ne-o.
Brazos; brah'zos.
Buenos Ayres; bo'nos a'ríz.

Cairo (Egypt); kí'ro.
Cañon; kan'yón.
Caraccas; ká-rak'kas.
Caribbean; kár-rib-bee'an.
Caucasus; kaw'kah-sus.
Celebes; sel'e-bez.
Ceylon; se-lón'.
Chili; chil'lee.
Chuquisaca; choo-ke-sah'kah.
Cimbebas; sim-bay'bas.

Comorin; kom'o-rin.
Conception; kon-sep'shun.

Da-ko'ta.
Dalles; dalz.
Des Moines; de moin'.
Diablo; de-ab'lo.
Dubuque; du-book'.

Ecuador; ek'wah-dor.
Edinburgh; ed'in-bür-rüh.

Fezzan; fez-zahn'.

Gila; hee'lah.
Granada; grah-nah'da.
Guaymas; gwi'mas.
Guiana; ghe-ah'nah.
Guinea; ghin'ne.

Himalaya; him-a-lá'a.
Hin-do-stan'.

I'da-ho.

Java; jah'va.
Jedo; jed'o.

Khartoom; kar-toom'.

PRONUNCIATIONS.

Madeira; ma-day'rah.
 Manzanillo; man-za-nil'lo.
 Mazatlan; maz-at-lan'.
 Mesilla; me-sil'la.
 Messina; mēs-see'nah.
 Montana; mon-tah'na.
 Monterey; mon-ter-ā'.
 Mon-te-vid'e-o.
 Mozambique; mo-zam-beek'.

Napa; nap'a.
 Nevada; ne-val'dah.
 New Orleans; nu or'le-ūnz.
 Nicaragua; nik-ar-ah'gwah.

Obe; o'bee.
 Olympia; o-lin'pe-a.
 Owhyee; o-wi'ee.

Panama; pan-a-mah'.
 Paraguay; pah'rah-gwi.
 Pecos; pay'koce.
 Pe'kin.
 Petaluma; pet-a-loo'mah.
 Philippine; fil'lip-pin.
 Prussia; proosh'ya.
 Pyrenees; pir'e-neeze.

Quito; kee'to.

Reyes; raiz.
 Rio Grande (N. A.); ri'o grand.
 Rio Janeiro; ri'o ja-nay'ro.
 Russia; roosh'ya.

Sabine; sah-been'.
 Sahara; sah-lah'rah.

San Bernardino; san ber-nar-dee'no.
 San Blas; san blass.
 San Diego; san de-a'go.
 San José; san ho-say'.
 San Leandro; san lay-an'dro.
 San Pablo; san pah'blo.
 San Juan del Sur; san waun del soor'.
 Santa Cruz; san'tah kroos.
 Santa Fé; san'ta-fay.
 Santiago; san-te-ah'go.
 Soodan; soo-dahn'.
 Stockholm; stok'hölm.
 Suisun; soo-i-soon'.
 Sumatra; soo-mah'tra.

Teekalet; tee-kay'let.
 Teheran; teh-her-ahn'.
 Tehuantepec; tay-waun'tah-pek.
 Terra del Fuego; tēr'ra del fu-ee'go.
 Tocantins; to-kan-teens'.
 Tripoli; trip'o-le.
 Tucson; took'sūn.
 Tulare; too-lah're.

Ural; yoo'ral.
 Uruguay; oo'roo-gwi.
 Utah; yoo'taw.

Vancouver's; van-koo'verz.
 Venezuela; ven-ez-way'la.
 Vera Cruz; ver'ah krooz.
 Vienna; ve-en'na.

Walla Walla; wol'la wol'la.

Yreka; wi-re'ka.

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